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PAKHOMOV, Yevgenii Vasil'yevich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A. V. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electric desalting of petroleum; manual for operators and assistant operators] Elektroobessolivanie nefti; posobie dlia operatorov i pomoshchnikov operator. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 94 p. (V pomoshch' novym kadram neftianoi promyshlennosti) (MLRA 8:8)
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(Cracking process)

NIKITIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich; GOR'KOVA,A.A., redaktor; KLEYMENOVA,K.F., redaktor; TROFIMOV,A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Pressure measurement and specialized instruments for oil and gas refineries] Izmerenie davleniia i pribory spetsial'nogo naznacheniia v neftegazopererabotke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 255 p. (MIRA 9:3)
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CHERNYSHEV, Boris Andreyevich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S.,
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LOBKOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; MURAV'YEV, V.M., redaktor; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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1955. 319 p. (MIRA 9:4)

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KLEYMENOVA, K.F.

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[Pressure furnaces in oil refining] Topki pod davleniem v neftepererabotke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 130 p. (MIRA 10:7)
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ILEK, Yaromir [Jilek, Jaromir]; ZHUKOV, A.A., inzhener [translator]; SHISHAKOV, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; [redacted] K.F., vedushchiy redaktor; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy redaktor; [redacted]SINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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(Gas producers) (Coal gasification)

KLEYMENOVA, K.F.

SHKHIYAN, S.Kh., redaktor; GOLOMSHTOK, I.S., redaktor; ~~KLEYMENOVA, K.F.,~~
vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Tekhnicheskiy sovet.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

GANCHIKOVA, Anna Yakovlevna; FEYGIN, A.L., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F.,
vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

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(MIRA 12:9)

(Petroleum refineries)

KLIYMINOVA, K.F

FEDOROV, Viktor Stepanovich; NIKOLAYEVA, Vera Georgiyevna; AMERIK, Boris Karlovich; SVETOZAROVA, Ol'ga Ivanovna; KLIYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy redaktor; MUKHINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

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(Groznyy Province--Gasoline)

NAMIOT, A.Yu. [translator], kand. khim. nauk; BEN'YAMINOVICH, O.A., [translator], kand. tekhn. nauk; KLYUCHENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

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(Hydrocarbons) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

GOIKHRAKH, Iosif Mikhaylovich, PINYAGIN, Nikolay Borisovich, [illegible], K.F., red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Hydrogenation of fuels] Gidrogenizatsiia topliv. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 165 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Hydrogenation)

KLEYMINOVA, K.F.

BONDARENKO, Boris Il'ich; **KLEYMENOVA**, K.F., vedushchiy red.; **TROFIMOV**, A.V., tekhn.red. [redacted]

[Equipment for catalytic cracking] Ustanovki kataliticheskogo krekinga. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 303 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Petroleum--Refining--Equipment and supplies)

BASISTOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Evaluation of the economic effectiveness of various production methods of the petrochemical industries] Opredelenie ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti tekhniki neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 53 p.
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KRASNOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[A drop of gasoline] Kaplia benzina. Izd.2., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1959. 52 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Gasoline)

KUTYUMOV, Petr Stepanovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA,
A.S., tekhn.red.

[Gas fractionating equipment; operational practice] Gazofraktsioniruiushchie ustanovki; opyt ekspluatatsii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 65 p.
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(Petroleum--Refining) (Absorption)

DELYAGIN, Nikolay Nikitich; LAZEBNIK, L.Ye., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F.,
vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Tarwater control at gas producer plants] Vodosmolianoe
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Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
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(Water--Purification) (Gas manufacture and works)

GOLOMSHTOK, Isaak Samuilovich, dotsent; OVSYANNIKOV, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, inzh.; SAMSONOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, inzh.; LALABEKOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SUKHANOV, V.P., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Designing and constructing petroleum refineries] Proektirovanie i printsipy sooruzheniia neftezavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 353 p. (MIRA 13:9)

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(Factories—Design and construction)
(Petroleum refineries)

PLANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; NIKOLAYEV, Petr Ivanovich; OROCHKO, D.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ROMANKOV, P.G., prof., retsenzent; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

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(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)

BORISOVICH, Grigoriy Fedorovich; TRUTNEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich;
KHOKHRYAKOV, Pavel Aleksandrovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy
red.; GANINA, L.V., tekhn.red.

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Uglevodorodnye gazy - syr'evye resursy neftekhimii. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960.
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YENTUS, Nikolay Romanovich; OSININA, Ol'ga Georgiyevna; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

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OBOLENTSEV, R.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; GLADKOVA, L.K., red.; DRONOV, V.I., red.; KALANTAR, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV, G.M., red.; POZDEYEV, N.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

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(Petroleum—Analysis) (Sulfur organic compounds)

TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik, red.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; MIGAY, L.S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Reports of the International Petroleum Congress, 5th. New York, 1959] Doklady V Mezhdunarodnogo neftianogo kongressa, New York, 1959. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum and gas refining. Petrochemistry] Pererabotka nefti i gaza. Neftekhimiia. 1961. 498 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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SKOBLO, Aleksandr Ionovich, dots.; TREGUBOVA, Irina Anan'yevna, dots.; YEGOROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, dots.; BONDARENKO, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

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(Petroleum—Refining)

IVANYUKOV, Demid Vasil'yevich; PLANOVSKIY, A.N., prof., red.;
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SKURKO, Roman Isayevich; POCHERNIKOVA, Kaleriya Andreyevna;
GEL'MS, I.E., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA,
V.V., tekhn. red.

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Pod red. i s dop. I.E.Gel'msa. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963.
117 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Catalysts) (Petroleum--Refining)

SUKHANOV, Vasiliy Pavlovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Catalytic processes in petroleum refining]Kataliticheskie protsessy v neftepererabotke. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Catalysis) (Petroleum--Refining)

ADEL'SON, Sof'ya Valer'yanovna; SKOBLO, A.I., dots., retsenzent;
KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.;
VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Processes and units used in petroleum refining and petroleum chemistry] Protsessy i apparaty neftepererabotki i neftekhimii. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 309 p.
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(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

PAPOK, Konstantin Karlovich; RAGOZIN, Nikandr Andreyevich; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; TROFIMOV, A..., tekhn. red.

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(Fuel) (Lubrication and lubricants)

BAGIROV, Ismail Tagi; KATSNEL'SON, M.M., red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Highly efficient pressure and pressure-vacuum units] Vysokoproizvoditel'nye atmosfernye i atmosferno-vakuumnye ustanovki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 131 p. (MIRA 17:3)

CHERVINSKIY, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.

[Controlling the reactions of petrochemical synthesis] Upravlenie reaktsiiami neftekhimicheskogo sinteza. Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 122 p. (MIRA 17:8)

GUSEYNOV, Dzhebrail Alkperovich, prof.; [illegible], Gherard Shimanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VAYNER, Lev Zelikovich, inzh.; TREGUBOVA, I.A., dots., retsenzent; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.

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EMINOV, Ye.A.; SINITSYN, V.V.; OSHER, R.N.; CHEKAVTSEV, N.A.; PATSUKOV, I.P.; USOV, A.A.; FUKS, G.I.; VLADZIYEVSKIY, A.P.; AVDEYEV, A.V.; ARZUMANOV, Sh.P.; PETROV, G.G.; KOZOREZOVA, A.A.; LISITSKIY, K.Z.[deceased]; YAKOBI, M.A.; BELYANCHIKOV, G.P.; IVANOV, V.S.; VORONOV, N.M.; RUMYANTSEV, V.A.; TROFIMUK, V.A.; BERSHTADT, Ya.A.; ZILLER, G.K.; BEREZHNAYA, V.D.; KLEYMENOVA,K.F., ved.red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.

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EMIRDZHANOV, Rauf Tairovich; SKOBLO, A.I., prof., retsenzent;
KLEYMENOVA, K.P., red.

[Principles of technological calculations in petroleum refining] Osnovy tekhnologicheskikh raschetov v neftepererabotke. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 543 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

KLEYMENOVA, L.A.

[illegible] was extracted from the [illegible] coal was [illegible] (10.2 against 5.4%). Hydrogen [illegible] higher than in the original coal.

[illegible]

KLEYMENOVA, L.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of solid mineral fuels I-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12838

Author : Zabavin V.I., Gordiyenko N.P., Kleymenova L.A., Russianova N.D., Surkova V.L., Sharypkina N.Ya.

Title : On Chemical Composition of Coal and Its Change on Oxidation

Orig Pub : Khimiya, i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 5, 23-31

Abstract : Presented are the results of exhaustive "hot" extraction (in which the sample is heated by solvent vapor) of coal of different grades from the new deposits of the Kuznetsk coal fields, unoxidized and of different degree of disintegration, with alcohol-benzene and with 5% solutions of KOH in alcohol-benzene removes from coal of grade D and G_2 3-12% of extract, ~ 1% from coal of grade Zh, and > 0.5% from coal of grades K-TS. Yield of extract from oxidized coal of grades O_1 and Zh_2 is higher than from

Card 1/2 - 206 -

[illegible], L.A.

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I. and Kleymenova, L. A. (Moscow). 24-8-9/34

TITLE: Thermohydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of hard coal. (Termo-gidroliticheskoye rasshchepleniye osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp. 72-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (13) one of the authors expressed the view that the main organic mass of hard coal may have a structure which is characteristic of the high molecular substances of the polymerhomologic type, i.e. it consists of particles of similar chemical composition built up on the same principle and differing from each other solely by the physical properties. It follows that the residue from the alkali extraction must have a composition similar to that of the dissolving coal particles, i.e. it must consist of substances of acidic and neutral character of an equal or similar nature. The here described experiments were based on earlier observations of one of the authors (14,15) that after dissolution of hard coal at 350 C in anthracene oil, retene and colophony oil and separating from the solution by means of benzole or petroleum ether, the solubility of the coal substance in the benzone, pyridine and phenol increases

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SOV/180-59-1-17/29

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I., Kleymenova, L.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal (Kharakteristika produktov termo-gidrologicheskogo rasshchepleniya osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 90-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made, the results of which are entered in Table 1, p 91; these characterise the products of hydrolytic and thermo-hydrolytic decomposition of the organis mass of the coals D, G and PZh of Kuzbass origin. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: 1) Decomposition products of acidic coals of the grades D and G consist mainly of compounds containing about half as much phenol hydroxyl and about one third to one quarter of carboxyl groups, as humic acids of brown coals. A quantitatively smaller part of decomposition products of acidic coals have a content of functional groups which is near to that contained in humic acids. 2) The decomposition products of G and PZh coals which are neutral also contain

Card 1/3

SOV/180 .59-1-17/29

Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

functional groups, but in a quantity which is still smaller than the corresponding acidic products. The content in these of phenol hydroxyls is three to eight times lower than in humic acids of brown coal and the content of carboxyl groups is seven to nine times lower.

3) The molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals determined cryoscopically is low, and fluctuates between 166 and 650. The equivalent weight of the acidic products varies between 199 and 335, and of the neutral products, between 382 and 1724.

4) The above enumerated indices vary regularly during the process of metamorphosis of the coals D, G and PZh; particularly, the molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition changes in one direction whilst the equivalent weight changes in the opposite direction.

5) The contents of C, H and N in the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals of the grades D, G and PZh is lower and the oxygen content is higher, than in

Card 2/3

SOV/180-59-1-17/29

Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

the initial coals. The oxygen contained in the investigated coals is between 25 and 39% in the form of functional groups, and between 61 and 75% in another form.

Card 3/3 There are 2 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva)

Investigating products of hydrolytic decomposition of the organic mass of Kuznetsk Basin gaseous coal. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:161-163 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal) (Hydrolysis)

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ZABAVIN, V.I. (Moskva); KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva); STREL'TSOVA, A.T.
(Moskva)

Hydrolytic and thermohydrolytic splitting of the Donets Basin main organic coal mass. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk Met. i topl. no.2:170-172 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Donets Basin—Coal)
(Hydrolysis)

BYAL'SKIY, A.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
Prinimali uchastiye: RATNOVSKAYA, Ye.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
GORDEYEVA, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASIKOVA, N.N.; nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KLEYMENOVA, L.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using the suspension method on a continuous apparatus for the
dyeing of fabrics with vat dyes. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:58-60
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley (NIOPIK) (for Byal'skiy, Karpov, Ratnovskaya, Gordeyeva,
Krasikova). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Kleymenova).

KLEYMENOVA, L. I.

137-58-4-7717

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 194 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ipat'yev, V. V., Zheltukhin, D. V., Kleymenova, L. I.

TITLE: The Kinetics of Copper Scaling by Atmospheric Oxygen and Sulfur Dioxide at Elevated Temperatures (O kinetike okalinoobrazovaniya medi s kislorodom vozdukha i sernistym gazom pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po rezul'tatam nauchno-issled. rabot. Leningr. lesotekhn. akad., 1957, Nr 47, pp 22-26

ABSTRACT: Intermittent weighing is used to study oxidation (O) processes occurring in Cu in air and in SO_2 during a five-hour period at 700, 800, and 900°C. It is shown that the O process follows a parabolic law and that the O rate of Cu in SO_2 is lower than in air, and that this difference increases with rise in temperature. In both cases, the scale consists chiefly of the Cu_2O phase. Constants for the rate of scale formation in the media and at the temperatures and holding times investigated have been calculated.

G. M.

Card 1/1

1. Copper--Oxidation--Analysis

KLEYMENOVA, L. M.

AUTHORS: Trachun, I.F., and Kleymenova, L.M., Engineers 28-4-26/35

TITLE: Strengthen the Role of Standardization Departments at the Enterprises (Povysit' rol' otdelov standartizatsii na predpriyatiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 4, p 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this short note, the authors suggest measures to assist standardization workers in plants, where they are subordinated to the designing bureau or technical department. Central standardization departments should be organized for the entire enterprise and subordinated administratively to the chief engineer of the plant and functionally to the Sovnarkhoz of the given rayon. This would raise the normalization discipline and the prestige of standardization departments.

The authors also suggest that a general regulation on standardization and normalization departments be issued and a special course on this subject be included in the programs of technical education institutions. Textbooks could also be used by technicians in their practical work.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Machine-building Plant "Krasnyy Oktyabr'". (Khar'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'").

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

TKACHUK, I.V., inzh.; KLEYMENOVA, L.M., inzh.

Standardizing allowances and fittings at the "Krasnii Oktiabr" plant. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 7:32 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Road machinery industry)

TRACHUN, I.F., inzh.; KLEYMENOVA, L.M., inzh.

The SM-677 unit for plastic molding of large ceramic blocks. Stroi.
i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.9:15 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Molding machines)

CA KLEYMENOVA, L.S.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Synthesis of olefin and paraffin hydrocarbons with iso structure. IV. Use of mesityl oxide as the starting material for the synthesis of paraffin hydrocarbons with iso structure. R. Ya. Levina, L. S. Kleimenova, and N. P. Shusherina (Moscow State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 117-31(1947)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 41, 1604.—A no. of 2,4-dimethylalkanes were prepd. by hydrogenation of dienes obtained by dehydration of unsatd. tertiary alcs. derived from Grignard reagents and mesityl oxide (I). The interaction of EtMgI and I as described in the earlier paper yielded a mixt. of I with 2,4-dimethyl-2-penten-4-ol and its dehydration product; the alc. underwent further dehydration during fractional distn. and the diene was isolated by drying the distillate and further distn.; it b_{760} 114-15°, n_D^{20} 1.4480, d_4^{20} 0.7020. It is either *2-ethyl-4-methyl-1,3-pentadiene* or *2,4-dimethyl-2,4-hexadiene* and was readily hydrogenated to 2,4-dimethylhexane either over platinized C at 180° or over Ni-Al_2O_3 at room temp. and 40 atm. H; the product, b_{760} 108.5-9°, n_D^{20} 1.3937, d_4^{20} 0.7032, was obtained in 34% over-all yield, which could be raised to 38% when the Grignard reaction mixt. was heated 4 hrs., and to 40% when a 1:2 mol. ratio of I and EtMgI was used. Reaction of a 1:1 mol. ratio of I and PrMgBr with 4-5 hrs. heating of the mixt. gave a mixt. of *2,4-dimethyl-2-hepten-4-ol* and its *diene dehydration product*; redistn. gave the crude diene, b. 135-37°, which was hydrogenated, without further purification, over platinized C, and the product after washing with 85% H_2SO_4 was distd. over Na to give 33% *2,4-dimethylheptane*, b_{760} 132.2-2.7°, n_D^{20} 1.4033, d_4^{20} 0.7128. (In a sep. expt. a small amt. of the diene was carefully distd. until the product b_{760} 135.5-6.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4508.) Reaction of I, as described above, with BuMgBr, dehydration of the product by atm. distn. (no b.ps. given) and hydrogenation over platinized C at 180° gave 25% *2,4-dimethyloctane*, b_{760} 156.3-6.8°, n_D^{20} 1.4113, d_4^{20} 0.7319. Similar reaction using iso-BuMgBr gave 24% *2,4,6-trimethylheptane*, b_{760} 144-4.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4101, d_4^{20} 0.7287. The dienes in the last 2 cases b_{760} 165-7°, n_D^{20} 1.4510, and b_{760} 153-4°, n_D^{20} 1.4480, resp.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KLEYMENOVA, L.S.

CA

1a

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Reaction of methyl iodide and dimethyl sulfate with reduced codehydrogenase I and with 1-methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide. A. N. Ginsburg and L. S. Kleimenova. *Biokhimiya* 14, 530-7(1949); cf. C.A. 43, 7062.—When reduced codehydrogenase I (H_2-CoI) is treated with MeI or Me_2SO_4, it loses its biocatalytic properties. The ultraviolet absorption "dihydroband" with a max. of 340 mμ disappears, and is replaced by an absorption max. of 290 mμ. Evidently, a structural change has occurred in the nicotinamide residue of the diphosphopyridine nucleotide. 1-Methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide (I) on methylation with MeI or Me_2SO_4 yields the HI or $MeSO_4H$ salt of *1-methyl-3-methyl-1,2-dihydronicotinamide* (II); *picrate*, $C_{14}H_{15}O_8N_5$, m. 162-70° (decompn.). The ultraviolet absorption max. of 360 mμ given by I has been replaced by a max. of 288 mμ shown by II. On further alkylation, the alkyl group no longer attaches itself to the C but to the ring N. Thus, II and MeI form the *methiodide*; *picrate*, $C_{15}H_{17}O_8N_5$, m. 172-8° (decompn.). II and EtI give the *ethiodide*, m. 130-8° (decompn.); *picrate*, $C_{16}H_{19}O_8N_5$, m. 178-80° (decompn.). If II is assumed to have the formula $N^+(Me)CH{:}C(CONH_2)CH{:}CH.CH$, then an easy explanation is found for the instability of the II, the salt formation, and the coloration of the compds. The inactivation of H_2-CoI by MeI and Me_2SO_4 is assumed to follow the same path as that given by II. H. Priestley

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 07363-67 EWT(1) GW/WS-2

ACC NR: AP6033272 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/004/0835/0836

AUTHOR: Kleymenova, N. G.; Troitskaya, V. A.; Zhandren, R.; Ponso, K.; Vineron, Zh.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O. Yu. Shmidt, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR); Central Institute of Telecommunications, Paris, France (Tsentral'nyy institut telekommunikatsii)

TITLE: Observing the ultralow-frequency radiation from two conjugate points

3U
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 4, 1966, 835-836

TOPIC TAGS: atmospherics, upper atmospheric radiation, magnetic storm, exosphere

ABSTRACT: Joint French-Soviet investigation of ultralow-frequency radiation in the 1.5—3kc range was conducted from July 1964 to March 1965 at two stations (Sorga in the Soviet Union and Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean). The radiation was continuously monitored on paper track recorders. The simultaneously recorded data indicates that whistler atmospherics, seldom occur at the same time at both stations, whereas the occurrence of hissing static activity (recorded 38 times) and its strength were correlated at both stations. In all of the observed instances (11 times) the increased whistler atmospherics activity gave a 14—18 hr forewarning of an impending negative ionospheric storm. The positive ionospheric storms however were never detected by monitoring the activity of hissing static and whistler atmospherics. From other observations it was established that the conditions for the generation of ulf

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.380

L 02363-67
ACC NR: AP6033272

radiation in the exosphere are nonexistant during magnetically quiet periods when the boundary of the Earth's magnetosphere extends to approximately $10R_e$ where R_e is the Earth's radius. The paper was presented by Academician B. P. Konstantinov on 24 June 1966. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5101

Card 2/2 afs

VLADIMIROV, N.P.; KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Structure of the earth's natural electromagnetic field in the frequency range of 0.5-100 c.p.s. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.10:1368-1374 O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial) (Earth currents)

ZYBIN, K.Yu.; KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Amplitude spectrum of micropulsations in the frequency range of 1 to 20 cps. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.6:1125-1126 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. Submitted March 26, 1965.

KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Modern representations of the nature of high-frequency variation of the earth's electromagnetic field (1 cps. to 1 kc.). Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1798-1813 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Some remarks on the nature of natural electromagnetic variations within the range of 100-1000 cps. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.2: 86-89 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

KLEYMENOVA, N.G.

Some results of observations of a natural electromagnetic field in the 1-20 cps. band at the Tiksi and Lovozero polar stations.
Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.3:97-102 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L 12856-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6002765 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1125/1128

AUTHOR: Zybin, K. Yu.; Kleymenova, N. G.

25
B

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Amplitude spectrum of micropulsations in the 1-20 cps frequency range

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1125-1128

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, geophysics

ABSTRACT: The paper is a report on observations of micropulsations in telluric currents at Garm, Tadzhik SSR, in the summer of 1963. 12,44,55 Oscillograms of the natural electromagnetic field in the 1-20-cps frequency range show a complex pattern of irregular oscillations which defies analysis. To isolate the characteristic frequencies, several of the most typical recordings of micropulsations, lasting about 30 seconds each were analyzed on an M-20 computer. The resultant data were analyzed and a curve of the E_x spectral component was plotted as a function of amplitude. This spectrum shows that the natural electromagnetic field observed in the 1-20 cps range is the result of at least two distinct

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.385.37 UDC: 550.385.37

2

L 12856-66

ACC NR: AP6002765

O

sources. The field energy diminishes smoothly and rather rapidly with increasing frequency in the first part of the spectrum, up to 5 cps. Above 5 cps, the field energy begins to oscillate with increasing frequency. The low-frequency part of the spectrum (up to 5 cps) corresponds to oscillations of the *Pc1* type, which have their origin in the exosphere. The maxima in the oscillations above 5 cps correspond to Schumann resonance frequencies of the earth-ionosphere cavity due to lightning flashes. Three clearly defined maxima are observed at 8.5, 14.5, and 21 cps. This spectrum is used to determine the *Q* of the earth-ionosphere resonance cavity, giving values of 3.4 for 8.5 cps and 3.2 for 14.5 cps, which agree satisfactorily with the data in the literature. Resonance oscillations in the middle latitudes are much stronger than in the polar regions, where fluctuations are weak and the amplitudes of the oscillations from 8 to 20 cps are nearly an order of magnitude lower than the amplitudes of geomagnetic micropulsations (1-3 cps). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14]

SUB CODE: 08,17/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 4181

Card 2/2 HW

KLEYMENOVA, V. M.

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva, Ye. A.; Kleymenova, V. M.; Dobrynina, T. P. 62-1-18/21

TITLE: Application of the Kaufman-Gal'pern Bromometric Iodine Number Determination Method to Certain C_5 and C_6 Hydrocarbons (Primeneniye bromometricheskogo metoda opredeleniya iodnykh chisel po Kaufmanu-Gal'pernu k nekotorym uglevodorodam sostava C_5 i C_6).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No. 1, pp. 122-123 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The applicability of the Kaufman-Gal'pern method to the determination of iodine numbers and the content of unsaturated hydrocarbons in catalysates obtained during the dehydrogenation of n-pentane, isopentane and n-hexane, is discussed. The tendency (of the basic saturated hydrocarbons as well as hydrocarbons forming during catalysis, and artificial mixtures of these very same hydrocarbons) toward the bromine solution is analyzed. It was established that the bromometric method of determining iodine numbers (the Kaufman-Gal'pern method), when

Card 1/2

62-1-18/21

Application of the Kaufman-Gal'pern Bromometric Iodine Number Determination Method to Certain C_5 and C_6 Hydrocarbons

applied to individual monoolefines C_5 and C_6 and their mixtures with alkanes, offer highly satisfactory results. The authors determined the coefficient with the aid of which it became possible to utilize the Kaufman-Gal'pern bromometric method for the determination of the content of monoolefins in their mixture with conjugated diolefines and alkanes.

Detailed results of this investigation are presented in unnumbered table on page 123.

Table. There are 5 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KLEYMENOVA, V.M.

③

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Petroleum, Lubricants, and Asphalt

Desulfurizing action of Troshkov kaolin. M. A. [illegible], S. I. Sankin, and V. M. Kleymenova. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1952, [illegible]-72 (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 46, 11647e. H.L.H.

8-31-58

KLEIMENOVA, V. M.

Dehydrogenation of pentane in the presence of alumina-chromium-potassium catalyst. N. I. Shuikin, E. A. Timofeeva, and V. M. Kleimenova (N. D. Zelinskii Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1951, 875-7.—Passage of C_5H_{12} at [illegible]° over a catalyst contg. Al_2O_3 90.7, Cr_2O_3 5.6, and K_2O 3.7 mole % at a space velocity

1- 4t 6d
1- 4t 4j

[illegible] gives a product contg. 24% 2-pentene and
9% 1-pentene, 3% isopentane, 12% coke, 1% butadiene
and 1% 1,4-pentadiene

SOV/62-58-7-18/26

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Timofeyeva, Ye. A., Dobrynina, T. P., Plotnikov, Yu. N., Petryayeva, O. S., Kleymenova, V. M.

TITLE: The Reactions of N-Alkanes With a C_5-C_9 Structure in the Presence of Alumino-Chromium-Potassium Catalysts (Prevrashcheniya n-alkanov sostava C_5-C_9 v prisutstvii alyumokhromokaliyevogo katalizatora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 896-898 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of alkenes and alkadienes by means of the catalytic dehydration of the alkanes is of scientific and practical interest. In the present brief report the authors describe the reaction of n-alkanes (from pentane to nonane) in the presence of alumino-chromium-potassium catalysts of high activity and stability in the dehydration of isopentane. It was shown that on the conditions assumed catalysts could be obtained from these alkanes which contained 8-29 % of unsaturated and 12-50 % of aromatic hydrocarbons. Finally the authors point to the fact that after the dehydration of

Card 1/2

SOV/62-58-7-18/26

The Reactions of N-Alkanes With a C_6-C_9 Structure in the Presence of Alumino-Chromium-Potassium Catalysts

the C_6-C_9 n-alkanes they obtained catalysts which contained more than 14 % of alkenes. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

5 (3)

SOV/62-59-5-16/40

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva, Ye. A., Shuykin, N. I., Dobrynina, T. P., Kleymenova, V. M.

TITLE: Effect of **Space Velocity** on the Catalytic Dehydrogenation of n-Pentane and Isopentane (Vliyaniye ob"yemnoy skorosti na kataliticheskoye degidrirovaniye n.pentana i izopentana)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 5, pp 875-878 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous works (Refs 1-3) on the temperature effect on the dehydrogenation reaction of n-pentane and isopentane the authors showed that this reaction attains equilibrium at a **space velocity of 0.5**/hr in the temperature range between 500 and 550°. In connection with it the effect of the throughput rate on the reaction mentioned has been investigated in this work. n-Pentane was investigated in the temperature range between 500-550°, isopentane in the same temperature range and at 575°. The **space velocity** was varied from 0.3-1.7/hr. The method of analysis and the investigation conditions were similar to those of the works (Refs 2, 3). The results obtained are shown in tables 1-4 and figures 1 and 2. Tables 1 and 3 show the effect of the **space velocity** on the dehydro-

Card 1/3

Effect (**Space Velocity** on the Catalytic
Dehydrogenation of n-Pentane and Isopentane SOV/62-59-5-16/40

genation reaction of n-pentane and isopentane, respectively.
Tables 2 and 4 show the molar balance of the reaction and the
selectivity of the catalyst of the two compounds mentioned.
The figures show the molar balance depending on the throughput
rate. Aluminum chromium potassium catalysts were used in the
reactions. It appeared that the dependence of the mono-olefin
yield on the **space velocity** decreases with temperature rise.
If the reaction is carried out at a **space velocity** of
0.3-1.1/hr at 550 and 575° the yield is not changed at all.
Optimum reaction conditions prevail at 550° and a **space veloc-**
ity of 1.1/hr. Under these conditions 45 mole % isopentene
and 5 mole % isoprene were formed from isopentane. 32 mole %
pentene are formed from n-pentane. The isoprene yield is
practically independent of the change of **space velocity;**
it never surpasses 5-6 mole % of the isopentane let through.
There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Effect of **Space Velocity** on the Catalytic Dehydrogenation of n-Pentane and Isopentane SOV/62-59-5-16/40

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1957

Card [illegible]

5 (3), 5 (4)

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva, Ye. A., Shuykin, N. I., Dobrynina, T. P., Kleymenova, V. M. SOV/62-59-9-16/40

TITLE: Lifetime of a Catalyst Without Regeneration at the Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Isopentane

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 9, pp 1623 - 1626 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present article is the continuation of the investigations of these authors on the dehydrogenization reaction of pentanes on aluminum chromium potassium catalysts. The reaction scheme is described. This showed that the yield of amylenes at higher reaction temperature is independent in a wide range of the volume rate of the initial substance. In the present paper investigation was carried out on the influence on the dehydrogenation reaction of the duration of the operation cycle of the catalyst between regenerations at 500, 527, and 550°. At 500 and 550°, 28 experiments were carried out until the regeneration of the catalyst, and at 527°, 33 experiments. Table 1 contains the indices of the different work cycles. It showed that when the reaction temperature was higher the activity of the catalyst decreased faster. The maximum yield was obtained at 500° in ex-

Card 1/2

Lifetime of a Catalyst Without Regeneration at the Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Isopentane SOV/62-59-9-16/40

periment Nr 8. At 527 and 550° the maximum yield was obtained already at experiment Nr 3. The yield was larger at higher temperatures, but decreased faster and it was considerably smaller at the end of the experiment series as when carried out at lower temperatures. This effect was explained by the shielding effect of the large quantities of formed isoprene on the catalyst. The yield of isopentanes is larger at lower temperatures, because side-reactions do not occur at these temperatures. No isoprene forms at 500°. Therefore, it is preferable to repeat the regeneration of the catalysts when using it at higher temperatures (after 1 hour) and to carry out the reactions at high volume velocities (there is a possibility that more initial hydrocarbons are consumed). At 527° regeneration has to take place after 3 hours, and at 500° after 6-8 hours. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1957

Card 2/2

KLEYMENOVA, V.M.

5(3) 5.3700

05427
SOV/20-129-1-33/64

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva, Ye. A., Shuykin, N. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Plotnikov, Yu. N., Kleymenova, V. M.

TITLE: Dehydrogenation of n-Nonane on an Aluminum-Chromium Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 128-130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with previous investigations (Refs 1, 2) the authors wanted to dehydrogenate n-alkanes with higher molecular weight on the catalyst mentioned in the title. Data from publications are very scarce (Ref 3). The investigations were carried out at various temperatures and volume rates. The method described earlier (Ref 2) was applied. The gas formed due to reaction contained 92-97% hydrogen, 1.3-3.3% unsaturated and 1.8-4.5% saturated hydrocarbons. Table 1 and figure 1 show the results. Table 1 shows that with a volume rate of 2.1 h^{-1} the olefin content is increased from 8% to not more than 14-19% if the temperature increases from 400 to 475°. At the same time the content of aromatic hydrocarbons increases considerably, namely from traces to 13-14%. Thus a temperature of 400° is optimum with regard to the selective reaction progress of dehydrogenation.

Card 1/2

An increase in volume rate from 2.1 h^{-1} to 4.2 h^{-1} hardly changes the olefin yield; at the same time the content of aromatic hydrocarbons decreases from 13-14% to 11-12%. In order to investigate the composition of unsaturated hydrocarbons the product of catalysis was conducted over silica gel treated with HCl and hydrogen peroxide (according to A. V. Topchiyev et al. (Ref 4)). Thus the paraffin part of the gas produced and a 93% concentrate of unsaturated hydrocarbons were separated. The latter was analyzed by means of the Raman spectra. It was found that olefins consist of nonene-4 mainly, although the presence of other nonenes may also be possible. The paraffin part seems to consist of pure n-nonane. Isoalkanes with a tertiary carbon atom are missing (Ref 5). Thus the investigation proved the possibility of selectively dehydrogenating n-nonane below a nonene yield of 8-9% and without considerable aromatization reaction. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959

Card 2/2

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye.A.; KLEYMENOVA, V.M.

Dehydrogenation of n-alkanes on the catalyst K-5. Izv.AN SSSR Otd. khim.nauk no.4:653-657 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Paraffins) (Dehydrogenation)

PLOTNIKOV, Yu. N.; SMIRNOV, V.S.; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye. A.; KLEYMENOVA, V.M.;
SHUYKIN, N.I.

Dehydrogenation of n-alkanes in a fluidised bed of oxide catalysts.
Kin. i kat. 2 no.2:267-272 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Paraffins)
(Dehydrogenations)

28014
Z/011/61/018/009/002/009
E073/E565

5.5220 (1292, 1273, 1350)

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, I.A. and Kleymenova, Z.A.

TITLE: Determination of active sulphur in diesel fuels by potentiometric titration

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie; Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.18, no.9, 1961, 421, abstract Ch61-5828 (Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.10, 1960, 55-61)

TEXT: Simple and accurate method of quantitative determination of active sulphur in diesel fuels. The qualitative determination can be carried out during titration. The potentiometric titration by means of an aqueous solution of $AgNO_3$ enables titrating mercaptans and elementary sulphur independently of the content of sulphides. 4 figures, 4 tables, 16 references.

[Abstractor's Note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/61/000/013/019/028
B110/B205

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, I. A., Kleymenova, Z. A., Sobolev, Ye. P.

TITLE: Analysis of the group composition of sulfur compounds of Diesel fuels by potentiometric titration

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 530, abstract 13M326 (Metody analiza organ. soyedineniy nefti, ikh smesey i proizvodnykh. I. M. AN SSSR, 1960, 74 - 100)

TEXT: This article describes a method for the physicochemical analysis of sulfur compounds of Diesel fuels, which is based on a direct determination of sulfide, mercaptane, hydrogen sulfide, and elementary sulfur by potentiometric titration. A potentiometric method was elaborated for the determination of mercaptanes in Diesel fuels, which eliminates the effect of sulfides and yields reliable results with titration in air. It was shown that the titration of sulfides with potassium iodate in iodine chloride solution is accompanied by some parallel reactions. It was proved that the values obtained by a slow titration of a number of highly sulfurous Diesel fuels in iodine chloride

Card 1/2

Analysis of the group...

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solution are much too high. A tested and modified rapid method for the determination of sulfide was successfully applied. It was shown that sulfurous compounds of a number of Diesel fuels consist chiefly of sulfides of residual sulfur. The number of the remaining sulfur compounds does not exceed 5 - 10% of the total amount of sulfur. In slightly sulfurous Diesel fuels, organic sulfides constitute the principal class of sulfurous compounds. It is noted that the analysis described above is very accurate and can be carried out quickly. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

RUBINSHTEYN, I.A.; SOBOLEV, Ye.P.; KLEYMENOVA, Z.A.

Effect of sulfur compounds on the thermoöxidative stability of diesel fuels. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:469-474 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut goryuche-smazochnykh materialov.

(Sulfur organic compounds) (Diesel fuels)

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S/065/61/000/011/002/004
E030/E135

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AUTHORS: Sanin, P.I., Vipper, A.B., Sher, V.V., and Kleymenova, Z.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the simultaneous effect of additives of sulphonates and dialkyldithiophosphate metals

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.11, 1961, 19-23

TEXT: The effects have been studied of adding simultaneously thiophosphate and sulphonate additives to oils for high-speed engines. The base oil studied was ДС-8 (DS-8), which contains 86% distillate and 14% residue from high-sulphur crudes. The additives were the following dialkyldithiophosphates: ДФ-I (DF-I) which is a barium salt derived from high-molecular weight alcohols (C_{20} - C_{24}), and ДФ-II (DF-II) which is a zinc salt derived from isobutyl and isooctyl alcohols; and the following sulphonates: АзНИИ-5 (AzNII-5) a barium salt of sulphonated petrolatum, and СБ-3 (SB-3) a barium salt of the acid obtained by sulphonating selectively refined diesel oil. The base oil properties were studied and measurements repeated on addition of

Card 1/3

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Investigation of the simultaneous ....

each additive individually (AzNII-5 up to 3%, SB-3 up to 10%, and
the DF- additives up to 3.5) and then, on addition of each of the
sulphonates along with each of the dithiophosphates. Tests were
carried out (results being quoted on Soviet test methods) on:
thermal oxidation stability (as minutes at T_{250}), detergency in
"units" on apparatus ПЗВ (PZV), de-emulsifying power (in % of
unseparated emulsion), corrosivity (g/m^2 on apparatus ДК-2 (DK-2),
and critical load (P_K, kg). It was found that addition of
1-2% dithiophosphate additive along with 3% sulphonate additive
gave much better improvement than even 10% of sulphonate alone.
It was found that DF-I was more effective than DF-II in all
respects except anti-wear; the optimum concentration of DF-I is
1% but for anti-wear, DF-II is necessary, the optimum being 2%.
All these results refer to addition with sulphonates.
A detailed analysis was made of oxidation, adsorbing the tested
oils in silica gel and desorbing in benzyl alcohol. SB-3
inhibited formation of carbenes and carboids, but AzNII-5 is a
pro-oxidant, favouring combination of resins with oxy-acids; in
their presence, both DF- additives were strong anti-oxidants,

Card 2/3

28782

Investigation of the simultaneous ... S/065/61/000/011/002/004
E030/E135

greatly reducing the formation of insoluble matter.
There are 3 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR)

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/008/021/057
B160/B101

11C140

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, I. A., Kleymenova, Z. A., Sobolev, Ye. P.

TITLE: Potentiometric determination of the group composition of organo-sulfur compounds contained in diesel fuels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 137, abstract 8D172 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 82 - 91)

TEXT: The authors suggest a method for determining the group composition of sulfur-containing compounds in diesel fuel which employs potentiometric titration only. The presence of H_2S, mercaptans and elemental sulfur is first determined qualitatively. If there is no H_2S or S the various groups of organo-sulfur compounds are determined by titrating separate weighed amounts of the fuel. Mercaptans are titrated with a 0.01 normal solution of $[Ag(NH_3)_4]NO_3$ with an Ag/AgS indicator electrode; up to 0.5 g is put into 25 - 30 ml of alcohol-benzene solution (2:1). When there is

Card 1/3

no S present mercaptans and H_2S are determined by titration from two potential jumps in a single weighed portion dissolved in an alcohol-benzene mixture containing 13.7 g/l of CH_3COONa. When RSH, S and H_2S are present together the latter is removed by the action of $CdCl_2$ and RSH and S are titrated in a single weighed portion; when the concentration ratio is $RSH:S \geq 1$ a curve with two inflexions is obtained; when it is $RSH:S < 1$ there is one inflexion and only the mercaptans are determined. In this case a known quantity of aliphatic RSH is introduced into the sample to determine the S. The first potential jump marks the S content. In this case 6 ml of CH_3COOH are put into the alcohol-benzene mixture instead of the same volume of C_6H_6; titration is carried out with no air present. Before the disulfides (RSSR) are reduced the S is removed from the sample by shaking it with 5% by volume of metallic mercury. A weighed sample is taken from the purified sample for a check determination of the RSH and the rest is reduced with a mixture of Zn and CH_3COOH; the RSSR is determined in the form of RSH. When there is no H_2S and S the RSH may be determined without

L 17528-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3004533 S/0065/63/000/008/0047/0049

AUTHORS: Vipper, A. B.; Kleymenova, Z. A.; Lisovskaya, M. A.

60

TITLE: Properties of ashless detergent additives of the polymeric type.

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1963, 47-49.

TOPIC TAGS: LOA-564 detergent additive, zinc, barium, Zn, Ba

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the effectiveness of the polymeric type detergent additive LOA-564, produced by the Dupont corporation. It was found that the copolymeric additive does not exhibit any effect on the thermo-oxidation stability and deemulsifying ability of the oil tested. The corrosion aggressiveness of the oil is sharply increased. The effect of additive on the surface activity and detergent property of the oil is insignificant. The results confirm the benefits which can be obtained by using these ashless detergent additives of the polymeric type with a mixture of metal alkyldithiophosphates. The effect of the copolymeric additive at a constant temperature is determined mainly by the high dispersion ability of this additive. The additive remains effective after the introduction of a small amount of water into the oil. In this case the addition of zinc or

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004535

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barium dialkyldithiophosphate improves the additive. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 028

Card 2/2

KLEYNER, O.S.; SAFONOVA, O.S.; BARANOV, A.I.

Effect of temperature and grain size on the strength of powdered metal, tungsten carbide-cobalt hard alloys. Zhur.tekh.fiz.25 no.1:117-124 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Tungsten-carbide-cobalt alloys) (Powder metallurgy)

KLEYMONOV, V.O. CAND MED SCI

Dessertation: "Blood Reposition if Cases of Gunshot Fractures of the Hip Complicated by Osteomyelitis."

7 Jun 49

Central inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians

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Sum 71

KLEYN, A.

Veteran-miner. Mast.ugl. 9 no.8:13 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Pechora Basin--Coal miners)

KLEYN, A.

Vorkuta, the miners' city. Mast.ugl 9 no.10:16-17 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Vorkuta--Coal miners)

KLEYN, A.G.

Automatic line for manufacturing bicycle shields. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:36-37 '63.

KLEYN, Aleksandr Kazimirovich; KUTEPOV, O.S., retsenzent; LIOZNOV, A.G., redaktor; IL'kina, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Plain cloth weaves] Perepleteniia sukonnykh tkanei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshl. tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 210 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Textile fabrics)

KLEIN, A K.

KLEIN, O. For technical progress in the cottonweaving factories. P. 457.

Vol. 7, No. 10, October 1956
INDUSTRIA TEXTILA
TECHNOLOGY
Bucuresti

So: East European Accession, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1957

LIPSHITS, Naum Veniaminovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible], Aleksandr Kasimirovich; KUKHLYA, Ivan Ivanovich; MUKHANOV, P.Ya., retsenzent; NIKITIN, M.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Overall redesigning of the automatic AT-175-Sh loom; from the work practices of the Klintsy Fine Woolen-Cloth Factory named after the Komintern and of the Bryansk Woolen and Worsted Combine] Kompleksnaia modernizatsiia avtomaticheskikh tkatskikh stankov AT-175-Sh; iz opyta raboty Klintsovskoi tonkosukonnoi fabriki imeni Kominterna i Brianskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Bryansk Province--Looms)

POPANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.; MILYAYEV, M.N., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEMYAN, S.K., inzh.; KOSNAREV, A.S., inzh,; KLEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SALTANOV, G.F., inzh.; VETROV, B.G., inzh.; PISARENKO, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADYA, V.S., inzh.; GEROTSKIY, V.A., inzh.

In the Ural Mountain Region Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals. Stal' 22 no.10:892,916,938,953 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ural Mountain region—Metallurgical research)

Applied Mechanics Reviews
June 1954
Soil Mechanics,
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3006. Klein, A. L., Steady affluence of fluids and gases to incomplete wells (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 91, 2, 213-216, July 1953.

SHEVTSOV, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KLEYN, A.L., inzhener; YATSOVSKIY, S.A., inzhener.

Hidden resources of mazut-heated Martin furnaces. Stal' 15 no.1: 41-45 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Kazakhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Open-hearth process) (Liquid fuels)

18(3)

AUTHORS: Kleyn, A. L., Umrikhin, P. V. SOV/163-58-4-10/47

TITLE: Evaluation of Limestone as a Fluxing Agent in the Siemens-Martin-Process (Otsenka izvestnyaka kak flyusa v martenovskom protsesse)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 59-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The splitting-up of limestone on heating is taken into account for the evaluation of the quality of limestone. The causes of its splitting-up when heated are: 1) Separation of hygroscopic moisture and crystallization moisture, 2) great difference of the linear factors of expansion of calcite crystals which are determined in parallel and vertical position to their optical axes, 3) separation of CO_2 on dissociation, 4) the effect of these three factors is increased with a significant rise of temperature. The authors have worked out a method of comparing the limestones according to the degree of splitting-up under the influence of all the factors mentioned above. The paper describes this method and the results of the investigation of several varieties of limestone. 1) Since the acceleration of slag formation depends also on the expansion of the reaction

Card 1/2